## **Construction Amendments**

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## 2025 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

	STATE OF UTAIL
	Chief Sponsor:
LONG	G TITLE
Gener	cal Description:
T	nis bill addresses construction site storm water runoff controls.
Highl	ighted Provisions:
T	nis bill:
•	defines terms;
•	establishes standards for how the Division of Water Quality:
	<ul> <li>regulates controls for storm water runoff;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>imposes a fine for violation; and</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>inspects construction sites impacting storm water runoff;</li> </ul>
•	establishes penalties for non-compliance; and
•	makes technical and conforming changes.
Mone	y Appropriated in this Bill:
N	one
Other	Special Clauses:
T	nis bill provides a special effective date.
Utah	Code Sections Affected:
AME	NDS:
19	<b>2-5-105</b> (Effective 08/01/25), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 502
19	<b>2-5-108.3</b> (Effective 08/01/25), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 502
19	<b>2-5-115</b> (Effective 08/01/25), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 158
Be it e	nacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
	Section 1. Section 19-5-105 is amended to read:
	19-5-105 (Effective 08/01/25). Rulemaking authority and procedure.
(1)(a)	Except as provided in Subsections (2) and (3), no rule that the board makes for
th	e purpose of the state administering a program under the federal Clean Water Act
or	the federal Safe Drinking Water Act may be more stringent than the corresponding
fe	deral regulations.

(b) In making rules, the board may [incorporate by] reference corresponding federal regulations.
 (c) Any rule of the board is subject to Section 63G-3-502.

- (2)(a) The board may make rules more stringent than corresponding federal regulations for the purpose described in Subsection (1), only if [it] the board makes a written finding after public comment and hearing and based on evidence in the record that the corresponding federal regulations are not adequate to protect public health and the environment of the state.
  - (b) [The-] A municipal system may not make requirements for permits that are more stringent than corresponding federal regulations for the purpose described in Subsection (1), unless the municipal system makes a written finding after public comment and hearing and based on evidence in the record that the corresponding federal regulations are not adequate to protect public health and the environment of the state.
  - (c) The board [and] or a municipal system that makes [shall include with-] a written finding described in Subsection (2)(a) or (2)(b) [an opinion] shall include a finding referring to and evaluating the public health and environmental information and studies contained in the record that [form] forms the basis for the board's or municipal system's [eonelusion] finding described in Subsection (2)(a) or (2)(b).
- (3) The board may make rules related to agriculture water more stringent than the corresponding federal regulations if the commission approves.
- Section 2. Section **19-5-108.3** is amended to read:
- 54 19-5-108.3 (Effective 08/01/25). Construction site storm water runoff control.
- 55 (1) As used in this section:

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- (a) "Applicant" means a person that applies for a construction storm water permit to conduct or propose to conduct a use of land for a construction site.
- 58 (b) "Application" means a construction storm water permit application.
- 59 (c) "Authority" means the entity that is responsible for the oversight of the permit.
- [(e)] (d) "Best management practice" means the methods, measures, or practices in compliance with [the federal Clean Water Act] 40 C.F.R. Chapter 1.
  - [(d)] (e) "Construction storm water permit" means a permit required for soil disturbances of an acre or more, including less than an acre if it is part of a common plan of development or sale, where the disturbance is caused by construction activity.
    - [(e)] (f) "Electronic site inspection" means geo-located and time-stamped photos taken,

66 evaluated, and submitted electronically by the applicant to the [municipal system] 67 authority. 68 (g) "Immediate threat" means contaminated water is entering a river, a stream, or a lake. (h) "Imminent threat" means contaminates are anticipated to be discharged into a river, a 69 70 stream, or a lake within 48 hours. [(f)] (i) "Municipal system" means a municipal separate storm sewer system described in [ 71 72 the federal Clean Water Act] 40 C.F.R. Chapter 1. 73 [<del>(g)</del>] (j) "Oversight inspection" means a construction site inspection performed by the [ 74 municipal system authority to assess compliance with the permit. 75 [(h)] (k) "Permit" means a construction storm water permit. 76 (i) (1) "Prevention plan" means the storm water pollution prevention plan described in [ 77 the federal Clean Water Act] 40 C.F.R. Chapter 1. 78 [(i)] (m) "Program" means [the] a program described in Subsection [(2)] 19-5-104(3)(a). 79 [(k)] (n) "Violation" means a failure to implement or maintain preferred best 80 management practices. 81 [(2) This section does not supersede rules or regulations created by the board or division 82 under this chapter. 83 [(3) No permit, rule, or action by a municipal system for the purpose of administering the 84 program may be more stringent than the minimum requirements of the federal Clean 85 Water Act. 86 [(4)] (2) [A municipal system-] An authority may not [deviate from-] make or enforce a rule, 87 an ordinance, or a policy more stringent than [the federal Clean Water Act] 40 C.F.R. 88 Chapter 1, unless [the deviation is ] expressly permitted by state statute. 89 [(5)] (3)(a) [Each municipal system] The authority shall determine the [municipal system's authority's preferred best management practices. 90 91 (b) [Each municipal system] The authority shall publish the [municipal system's] 92 authority's preferred best management practices on a website controlled by the [ 93 municipal system] authority. 94 [(6)] (4) Each [municipal system] authority shall: 95 (a) maintain a list of requirements that make a complete application for a permit; and 96 (b) publish on a website controlled by the [municipal system] authority the list described 97 in Subsection [(6)(a)] (4)(a). 98  $[\frac{7}{(7)}]$  (5) The [list] lists described in Subsection [ $\frac{6}{(6)}$ (a)] (4)(a) may not exceed the 40 C.F.R. 99 Chapter 1 Federal Permit. [template in the federal Clean Water Act.]

100	[(8)] (6)[(a) Each municipal system shall complete the review of the prevention plan
101	within 14 business days after the day on which the applicant submits a complete
102	prevention plan.]
103	[(b)] (a) The authority has 14 business days after the day on which the applicant submits
104	a prevention plan to review the prevention plan for compliance with the permit,
105	relevant local ordinances, state law, and federal law.
106	(b) [Each municipal system] The authority may request more information, or
107	modification to the prevention plan, if the request:
108	(i) [is specific] for more information, lists specifically why the prevention plan is
109	noncompliant; and
110	(ii) <u>for modification:</u>
111	(A) includes citations to the permit, local ordinances, [or-]state law, or federal law
112	that require the modification to the prevention plan; and
113	[(iii)] (B) is logged in an index of requested modification.
114	(c) [Each municipal system has] [14] The authority has five business days after the day
115	on which the applicant submits the information or modification described in
116	Subsection [ $(8)(b)$ -] $(\underline{6})(\underline{b})$ to complete the review of the prevention plan.
117	[(9)] (7) [A municipal system] The authority may [shall] not impose a fine except as
118	provided in Subsection (9)(c).
119	[(10)] (8) [Any violation found by the ] Except as provided in Subsection (9)(f), [municipal
120	system] an authority may not [result in] issue an order to stop construction activity for a
121	violation if:
122	(a) an applicant selects the preferred best management practice for the site conditions;
123	(b) an applicant implements and properly maintains the <u>preferred</u> best management
124	practices [as described in Subsection (5), by the municipal system]; and
125	(c) the violation is a result from a deficiency in the <u>preferred</u> best management practice.
126	[(11)] (9)(a) The [municipal system] authority:
127	(i) shall notify the applicant, in writing, of a specific violation;
128	(ii) shall provide the applicant a reasonable time of at least [24 hours] one business day
129	to correct the <u>specific</u> violation; and
130	(iii) may perform an inspection to verify that the applicant corrects the specific
131	violation[is corrected].
132	(b) If an applicant does not correct the <u>specific</u> violation described in Subsection [
133	(11)(a)(i) ] $(9)(a)(i)$ within the deadline set under Subsection $[(11)(a)(ii)]$ $(9)(a)(ii)$ , the [

134	municipal system] authority:
135	(i) shall notify the applicant, in writing, that the applicant has not corrected the
136	<pre>specific violation[-has not been corrected];</pre>
137	(ii) may issue a written warning that the authority may impose a fine [construction
138	activity may be stopped ] if the applicant does not correct the specific violation [is
139	not corrected] within no less than [another 24-hour period] an additional one
140	business day; and
141	(iii) may perform an inspection to verify that the applicant corrected the specific
142	violation[-is-corrected].
143	(c) If an applicant does not correct the <u>specific</u> violation <u>for which the applicant received</u>
144	notice in accordance with [described in-]Subsection [(11)(a)(i)-] (9)(a)(i) within the
145	deadline set under Subsection [(11)(b), ] (9)(b), [the municipal system] an authority
146	that is a county, city, or town:
147	(i) shall notify the applicant, in writing, that the applicant has not corrected the
148	specific violation[has not been corrected]; and
149	(ii) may [order the applicant to stop construction activity until the municipal system
150	performs an inspection to verify that the violation is corrected or the applicant
151	demonstrates that the violation is corrected through electronic site inspection.]
152	impose a fine for each occurrence as follows:
153	(A) \$500 per occurrence for working without an approved storm water permit;
154	(B) \$300 per occurrence for tracking mud on road;
155	(C) \$250 per occurrence for failure to clean up or report spills;
156	(D) \$100 per occurrence for failure to conduct storm water inspections;
157	(E) \$100 per occurrence for failure to maintain storm water records; and
158	(F) \$500 per site, per day, for improper use of general best management practices.
159	(d)(i) The authority may impose a fine for a violation that continues after the time
160	period described in Subsection (9)(b) every business day after the initial specific
161	violation for which the applicant received notice in accordance with Subsection
162	(9)(a)(i).
163	(ii) The authority shall impose each fine in writing and clearly document the specific
164	violation in the writing.
165	(iii) The authority shall deposit collected fines into a restricted account for education
166	and outreach under an established program.
167	[(d)] (e) [A municipal system ] The authority may not impose the process described in

168	this Subsection [(11)-] (9) later than 30 days after the day on which the municipal
169	system provides the required preceding notice of violation or continuing violation.
170	[(e)] (f) [A municipal system-] The authority may issue an order to stop construction [
171	earlier than described in Subsection (11)(c)(ii)] if the [municipal system] authority has
172	a clearly documented reason articulating an immediate threat to water quality.
173	[(f)] (g) [A municipal system] The authority may recoup the reasonable costs incurred to
174	correct a specific violation the applicant refuses to correct after the enforcement
175	process described in this Subsection [(11)-] (9) has been exhausted if the [municipal
176	system] authority, at the time of clean up, determines a there is an imminent threat of
177	significant harm to water quality or the storm water system[is imminent].
178	[(12)] (10)(a) [A municipal system] The authority shall develop a checklist for a
179	pre-construction prevention plan review that is consistent with the [federal Clean
180	Water Act] 40 C.F.R. Chapter 1 Federal Permit.
181	(b) The applicant, or an applicant's designee, shall participate in the pre-construction site
182	inspections.
183	(c) [A municipal system ] The authority may conduct a pre-construction site inspection in
184	person or using an electronic site inspection tool.
185	[(13)] (11) Each [municipal system] authority shall develop, publish, and implement
186	standard operating procedures, forms, or similar types of documents for construction site
187	inspections.
188	[(14)] (12)(a) [A municipal system] The authority shall conduct an oversight inspection
189	through an electronic site inspection.
190	(b) Photos submitted for electronic site inspection shall:
191	(i) include meta data verifying the date, time, and GPS location corresponding to the
192	construction site; and
193	(ii) be of sufficient resolution and clarity to assess compliance with general best
194	management practices.
195	(c) A contractor may opt out of the electronic site inspection and instead elect an on-site
196	inspection.
197	[(15)] (13) [A municipal system] The authority may conduct an on-site inspection if the [
198	municipal system] authority has a documented reason for justifying an on-site oversight
199	inspection, which may include:
200	(a) alterations of electronic photos;
201	(b) failure to submit the photos at the appropriate times; or

202	(c) the construction site is within one-half mile of a river, a stream, or a lake.
203	[(16) Each municipal system shall:]
204	[(a) develop and publish a procedure for the applicant to notify the municipal system that
205	the applicant has completed active construction and is prepared for the municipal system
206	to conduct verification of final stabilization; and]
207	[(b) provide a copy of the procedure described in Subsection (16)(a) to the applicant when
208	the municipal system issues the permit.]
209	Section 3. Section 19-5-115 is amended to read:
210	19-5-115 (Effective 08/01/25). Violations Penalties Civil actions by director
211	Ordinances and rules of political subdivisions Acts of individuals.
212	(1) As used in this section:
213	(a) "Criminal negligence" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-2-103.
214	(b) "Knowingly" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-2-103.
215	(c)(i) "Organization" means a legal entity, other than a government, established or
216	organized for any purpose[;] <u>.</u> [and]
217	(ii) "Organization" includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership,
218	joint stock company, foundation, institution, trust, society, union, or any other
219	association of persons.
220	(d) "Serious bodily injury" means bodily injury that involves a substantial risk of death,
221	unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, protracted and obvious disfigurement, or
222	protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental
223	faculty.
224	(e) "Willfully" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-2-103.
225	(2)(a) A person who violates this chapter, or any permit, rule, or order adopted under
226	this chapter, upon a showing that the violation occurred, is subject in a civil
227	proceeding to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of violation.
228	(b) In addition to the civil penalty under Subsection (2)(a), the division may impose a
229	fine for each violation in accordance with Subsection 19-5-108.3(9)(c).
230	(c) The division may issue an order to stop construction in accordance with Subsection
231	<u>19-5-108.3(9)(f).</u>
232	(3)(a) A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and is subject to imprisonment under
233	Section 76-3-204 and a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per day who, with criminal
234	negligence:
235	(i) discharges pollutants in violation of Subsection 19-5-107(1) or in violation of any

236	condition or limitation included in a permit issued under Subsection 19-5-107(3)
237	(ii) violates Section 19-5-113;
238	(iii) violates a pretreatment standard or toxic effluent standard for publicly owned
239	treatment works; or
240	(iv) manages sewage sludge in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this
241	chapter.
242	(b) A person is guilty of a third degree felony and is subject to imprisonment under
243	Section 76-3-203 and a fine not to exceed \$50,000 per day of violation who
244	knowingly:
245	(i) discharges pollutants in violation of Subsection 19-5-107(1) or in violation of any
246	condition or limitation included in a permit issued under Subsection 19-5-107(3)
247	(ii) violates Section 19-5-113;
248	(iii) violates a pretreatment standard or toxic effluent standard for publicly owned
249	treatment works; or
250	(iv) manages sewage sludge in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this
251	chapter.
252	(4) A person is guilty of a third degree felony and subject to imprisonment under Section
253	76-3-203 and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 per day of violation if
254	that person knowingly:
255	(a) makes a false material statement, representation, or certification in any application,
256	record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this
257	chapter, or by any permit, rule, or order issued under this chapter; or
258	(b) falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate a monitoring device or
259	method required to be maintained under this chapter.
260	(5)(a) A person is guilty of a second degree felony and, upon conviction, is subject to
261	imprisonment under Section 76-3-203 and a fine of not more than \$250,000 if that
262	person:
263	(i) knowingly violates this chapter, or any permit, rule, or order adopted under this
264	chapter; and
265	(ii) knows at that time that the person is placing another person in imminent danger
266	of death or serious bodily injury.
267	(b) If a person is an organization, the organization shall, upon conviction of violating
268	Subsection (5)(a), be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.
269	(c)(i) A defendant who is an individual is considered to have acted knowingly if:

270	(A) the defendant's conduct placed another person in imminent danger of death or
271	serious bodily injury; and
272	(B) the defendant was aware of or believed that there was an imminent danger of
273	death or serious bodily injury to another person.
274	(ii) Knowledge possessed by a person other than the defendant may not be attributed
275	to the defendant.
276	(iii) Circumstantial evidence may be used to prove that the defendant possessed
277	actual knowledge, including evidence that the defendant took affirmative steps to
278	be shielded from receiving relevant information.
279	(d)(i) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this Subsection (5) that the
280	conduct charged was consented to by the person endangered and that the danger
281	and conduct charged were reasonably foreseeable hazards of:
282	(A) an occupation, a business, or a profession; or
283	(B) medical treatment or medical or scientific experimentation conducted by
284	professionally approved methods and the other person was aware of the risks
285	involved before giving consent.
286	(ii) The defendant has the burden of proof to establish an affirmative defense under
287	this Subsection (5)(d) and shall prove that defense by a preponderance of the
288	evidence.
289	(6) For purposes of Subsections (3) through (5), a single operational upset that leads to
290	simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single
291	violation.
292	(7)(a) The director may bring a civil action for appropriate relief, including a permanent
293	or temporary injunction, for any violation or threatened violation for which the
294	director is authorized to issue a compliance order under Section 19-5-111.
295	(b) Notwithstanding Title 78A, Chapter 3a, Venue for Civil Actions, the director shall
296	bring a civil action in the district court where the violation or threatened violation
297	occurs if the director brings the action in a district court.
298	(8)(a) The attorney general is the legal advisor for the board and the director and shall
299	defend the board or director in an action or proceeding brought against the board or
300	director.
301	(b) The county attorney or district attorney, as appropriate under Section 17-18a-202 or
302	17-18a-203, in the county in which a cause of action arises, shall bring an action,
303	civil or criminal, requested by the director, to abate a condition that exists in violation

304	of, or to prosecute for the violation of, or to enforce, the laws or the standards, orders,
305	and rules of the board or the director issued under this chapter.
306	(c) The director may initiate an action under this section and be represented by the
307	attorney general.
308	(9) If a person fails to comply with a cease and desist order that is not subject to a stay
309	pending administrative or judicial review, the director may initiate an action for and be
310	entitled to injunctive relief to prevent any further or continued violation of the order.
311	(10) A political subdivision of the state may enact and enforce ordinances or rules for the
312	implementation of this chapter that are not inconsistent with this chapter.
313	(11)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (11)(b), the department shall deposit penalties
314	assessed and collected under the authority of this section [shall be deposited-]into the
315	General Fund.
316	(b) The department may reimburse itself and local governments from money collected
317	from civil penalties for extraordinary expenses incurred in environmental
318	enforcement activities.
319	(c) The department shall regulate reimbursements by making rules, in accordance with
320	Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, that:
321	(i) define qualifying environmental enforcement activities; and
322	(ii) define qualifying extraordinary expenses.
323	(12)(a) For purposes of this section or an ordinance or rule enacted by a political
324	subdivision under Subsection (10), an act performed by an individual wholly within
325	the scope of the individual's employment with an organization, is attributed to the
326	organization.
327	(b) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, an action may not be brought
328	against an individual acting wholly within the scope of the individual's employment
329	with an organization if the action is brought under:
330	(i) this section;
331	(ii) an ordinance or rule issued by a political subdivision under Subsection (10); or
332	(iii) any local law or ordinance governing discharge.
333	Section 1. Effective Date.
334	This bill takes effect on August 1, 2025.